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both ideas and facts, and adopting his arrangement of them; not infrequently his text is a verbatim translation from Mr. Gibbins. Any doubt will be removed by comparing, for instance, Bry, pp. 40 *seq.*, with Gibbins, pp. 16 *seq.*, or Bry, pp. 454 *seq.*, with Gibbins, pp. 158 *seq.* The references, though numerous, are often vague; they abound in misprints; and Professor Marshall and Mr. Stubbs (the Dean apparently, not the Bishop) are made to exchange their works.

There are many indications that the learning of the footnotes is, in large measure, second, or even third, hand. In dealing with the last few decades M. Bry would seem to be more independent; and he has here been able to make use of a good many articles by French and foreign economists in the French economic journals. The American reader who is interested in seeing how English affairs strike observers on the other side of the Channel, may find that M. Bry's references in this portion of his work serve a useful purpose. But though the volume hardly calls for notice from the scientific point of view, it will serve, in default of something better, as the medium of a good deal of information to French students — most of it correct.

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*The American Workman.* By E. LEVASSEUR; translated by Thomas S. Adams, Ph.D.; edited by Theodore Marburg. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1900. — xx, 509 pp.

*The American Workman* is more than a translation of *L'Ouvrier américain*. It is an abridgment, as well. Two volumes have been condensed into one, and the amount of matter has been correspondingly reduced. Yet this important fact is not noted at all on the title-page of the volume before us or in the editor's preface. It is mentioned incidentally by M. Levasseur in his letter to the translator, but this seems slight notice of the extensive alterations which the work has received at the hands of the American editor and translator.

Fifteen of the twenty-five chapters have been entirely omitted. Among the omitted chapters are those on the sweating system, the competition of immigrant, negro and convict labor, crises and the unemployed, the housing problem, poor relief, conciliation and arbitration, and socialism. With but two exceptions, the chapters translated have been taken from the economic studies which constitute Part I of the original work. Of the more sociological

chapters of Part II, only one has been translated; and only the final chapter of Part III has been retained. In addition to this omission of entire chapters, there has been considerable abridgment of the chapters chosen for translation. In the chapter on strikes, for example, Levasseur's discussion of boycotts, picketing, blacklisting and lockouts is omitted—some eleven pages in the original. This must be regarded as unfortunate; for the doctrine of conspiracy, discussed later on and translated, centres more about these accessories of the strike than about the strike itself. On the other hand, some twenty pages of matter describing and discussing the Homestead and Pullman disturbances have been reproduced practically in full.

Many of us had hoped to see a complete translation of the original work. But if condensation was necessary,—and the publishers have a right to the final word on that point,—it is probable that the editor's work will satisfy as many of his critics in its present form as it would in any other. To abridge so good a book and one of such even merit is a thankless task, at best. The work is authorized in its present form by M. Levasseur, who has read the manuscript and has given it his unqualified approval.

Dr. Adams has succeeded in making his translation very readable, and has materially increased its value by bringing the statistics up to date. In such a work there is an immense amount of detail, and it would be surprising if no errors had been made. Some such have been noticed, but they seem to be of minor importance. For example, the table on page 36 should be headed 1845-99, not 1898. Footnote 70 (p. 37) is misplaced one line in the text. The reference to "Cogley" (p. 268) should read p. 246, instead of 264. The page reference at the end of note 32 (p. 246) has been omitted. Nearly all additions to the original are in the form of footnotes and are indicated as the work of the translator, but in some cases, without any indication of it, the translator has amplified the text itself in the interest of clearness. In one such passage the added matter contains a reference to "Trench," instead of Tench, Coxe (p. 42). It will seem strange to most readers that the following statement of Levasseur's, so plainly erroneous, should not have been corrected in the translation. "In a lecture delivered at New Haven to the students of the Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Conn., Carroll D. Wright drew a parallel," *etc.* (p. 253). There was no lecture at New Haven, and it was at a conference (Levasseur's word) at Middletown that the remarks quoted were made.

Levasseur's work was very comprehensively reviewed for this QUARTERLY in December, 1898, by Mr. S. N. D. North, and no notice of its subject-matter seems necessary here. It is certain that *The American Workman* will be heartily welcomed by all scholars, and especially by those teachers of economics who wish some authority on the American labor problem to which they can refer their students.

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